

Vincent Ferrara, and also preached a dedicatory sermon. The Rev. Father Doran, of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, Brooklyn, was moved by the parable of the feeding of the multitude with the five loaves and two fishes to inculcate charity, and, also, to impress upon parents the duty of religiously and faithfully instructing their children in the way of salvation.

Dr. Chapman, in St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, endeavored to set plainly before his people the thought that fruit is the test of character—of a Christian as of a tree—and that both are known by their fruits. It is not the symmetry and beauty of the tree, nor the verdure of its foliage or the brilliancy of its blossoms, but it is the richness, maturity and amount of the fruit that determine its value. God expects fruit according to ability, and that will measure the rewards in the future state.

If Mr. Beecher is correctly reported he made a strange statement yesterday when he said there was no proof that we shall know each other in the future life. It surely cannot be that we shall know less there than we do here, even if there were no Scriptural intimations of this mutual recognition. He, however, made some amends for this slip when he declared his belief that we shall know our children there; but still his belief is not God's revelation. It is certain that we shall be satisfied, and that we shall know even as also we are known.

The Underground Railroad Job—The Pneumatic Tunnel.

The Underground Railroad lobby at Albany have at length coaxed, bought or driven the Senate and Assembly to report favorably on their job. The committees of both houses are said to have agreed upon the Beach Pneumatic Tunnel scheme, and this bill was reported on Saturday in the Senate; but Mr. Whitbeck, of the House committee, is said to have found something wrong about the matter, and so to have withheld the bill in the Assembly. The chances now appear to be that the fight between the rival lobbyists will become so bitter, through the success of the Beach men, as to render the passage of the bill impossible. At the same time, every effort will be made to give members a sufficient interest in the job to secure their votes, as it is supposed that a great many millions of dollars can be made out of it.

If the legislators at Albany desire to do violence to the wishes of all the real property owners on Broadway, to destroy millions of property, to needlessly upset the business of the great thoroughfare of the city, to throw back the prospect of rapid transit in New York ten or fifteen years, and to impose all this outrage, annoyance, trouble and damage upon the people of the metropolis for the sake of aiding the fortunes of a set of lobby adventurers, they will pass the bill now before the Senate. But if they respect the rights of property owners; if they regard the wishes of the people, and if they desire to see a railroad actually in operation in New York within the next three years, they will strike out the enacting clause and pass in its place a bill to authorize the construction of two viaduct roads, running on the east and west sides of the city, from the Battery to Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. We call upon the representatives from New York in the Senate—Messrs. Benedict, Weissmann, O'Brien and Tienman—to lift up their voices promptly against this outrage upon the city.

They know that all the real property owners on Broadway, with Mr. A. T. Stewart at their head, are opposed to such a destructive, impracticable and dishonest job; and they know, too, that no sensible man could be found to invest a dollar in such an undertaking. There are nominal property owners on Broadway, as in other parts of the city, whose actual interests in the real estate standing in their name is a mere trifle, who can be induced to enter into any speculative job or to endorse any proposition out of which a pecuniary advantage can be derived. A mortgagee whose house is encumbered to the amount of eighty per cent of its value is less interested in the property than the mortgagee. Mr. Stewart and others who are the clear owners of their real estate on Broadway are opposed to the bill, and will resist it in the Courts, as they have before done, should it become a law. They neither desire to raise money to pay off mortgages nor to use the influence of a nominal possession of property they do not actually own as a means of promoting their interests in outside schemes. The Senate should insist upon learning the sentiments of bona fide property owners before they pass a bill that will destroy the finest avenue in New York, upheave the whole business of the city, tumble the buildings down about the ears of their occupants, sink a large amount of money in an utterly impracticable job, or enable a ring of lobbyists to abandon the professed purpose of the law and avail themselves of its provisions to run a horse-car road along Broadway.

The bill now before the Legislature has been passed upon the favorable notice of members by fraudulent representations. No bona fide owner of real estate on Broadway, unless holding only a fractional interest in heavily mortgaged property, is in favor of tearing up and destroying the street for an experiment hopeless of success. By what right does the Legislature undertake to override the owners of property and sacrifice the interests of men who have built up New York to advance the fortunes of a lot of lobby adventurers? If our representatives at Albany really desire to give the metropolis what is so much needed—rapid transit by steam through the whole length of the island—let them pass a practical law for an enterprise known to be not only possible, but certain of accomplishment. A Broadway tunnel, never constructed, could only be completed at a cost that would render it impossible to run cars at a rate of fare that would accommodate the masses of the people, and thus rapid transit would only be a mockery. We have had enough of these jobs, and the Legislature cannot do better than kick them all out of the Capitol, together with their promoters. The property owners should at once move in the matter, and we call upon Mr. Stewart to head the opposition to this new attempt to destroy Broadway in the interest of a set of jobbers and lobbyists, whose only object is to make a "striki" out of the scheme and then to abandon it.

A Breeze in Erie—Will the Honest Directors Stand from Under?

There are some honest and responsible citizens on the Erie Railroad direction. They do not share in the operations and the plunder of the Ring, and are said to be powerless to prevent them; yet there is no doubt that they are legally and morally responsible for all the acts of their associates. If Gould, Lane, Eldridge and their immediate allies have misapplied the funds of the road, such directors as Homer Ramsdell, George C. Hall, C. J. Sisson, Justin D. White and John Gausson must become individually and collectively accountable to the stockholders for the deficiency. It therefore becomes an act of self-preservation on their part, as well as a duty to the community, to expose and resist any dishonest or improper practices on the part of their associate directors.

We understand that a movement is about to be made by some of the direction, including those we have mentioned, to procure a reckoning at the hands of Gould and Lane. The questionable manner in which vouchers and checks are drawn by those officers of the road in payment of the services of spies and corruptionists, as developed in the documents recently published in the HERALD, has alarmed the more scrupulous directors, and an investigation of the accounts is desired by them. We will suggest, if an inquiry be made, that the directors demand to what purpose Gould applied the sum of one hundred thousand dollars drawn in one amount on a voucher for "legal expenses," about this period of the Legislative session of 1870? If Gould should refuse to answer we may probably help them to the information themselves. Let them also ascertain for what actual services A. D. Barber, a well-known lobbyist, drew from the treasury of the road, about the same date, two sums of forty-five thousand dollars and ten thousand dollars respectively, on vouchers for "legal expenses," although he is not a member of the legal profession, and what legal costs were paid by William M. Tweed to the amount of ten thousand dollars at the same time. The expenditure of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars for legal expenses within the space of six weeks, during the height of a legislative session, certainly seems to require some explanation, and if necessary the directors of Erie may be supplied with many of these professional items even without the aid of President Gould.

The honest directors of the road are not moving too soon. They have not been in the habit of drawing vouchers for enormous sums for advertising and legal expenses and misappropriating the money of the stockholders. They have not revelled in dissipation and luxury on the funds of the road. Yet when the crash comes—as come it surely must and will—they will be held responsible in civil and criminal proceedings as co-directors with the men who have thus abused their trust. If they would save their property, their reputation and their future peace, let them at once shake off the burden of the corrupt ring and escape any further damage from the association in which they have become entangled.

Reorganization of Tammany.

Reform is the great outcry and necessity of the time, and the leading respectable democrats of this city have gone to work in earnest to cleanse the Augean stable of Tammany and to reorganize the historical Tammany Society. The meeting held on Saturday evening at the hall in Fourteenth street has laid out the work in proper order, and if confidence can be placed in the resolutions passed and character of the prominent and respectable citizens who have undertaken the task, we may expect such a result as will command the support of the democratic party. The names of John Kelly, August Belmont, Augustus and Richard Schell, Elijah Ward and of the others who are the leaders in this movement, seem to promise a guarantee that, in the language of the resolutions, such measures will be taken as shall prevent the recurrence of the gigantic frauds which have been recently exposed in our municipal affairs, and to assist in compelling an honest administration of public affairs at Washington. Some of the brightest names in the history of the country have been associated at one time or another with Tammany, and this society has in former times done good service to the cause of republicanism and democratic freedom. Let us hope that after the purification now promised and commenced this old political organization may have a more glorious future than it had even in the past.

THE TRUE FRIENDS OF PRESIDENT GRANT should see to it that his administration is not damaged by any corrupt action of its supporters on the Erie bill. They should vote as one man on Wednesday, and send Senator O'Brien's bill to a third reading.

Personal Intelligence.

Judge J. A. Johnson, of Kentucky, yesterday arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.

Dr. Henry Stewart, of the United States Navy, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Rev. D. Sheridan, of Cork, is among the late arrivals at the Austin House.

Judge F. H. Eastman, of Montana, is among the late arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Charles B. Shaw, of New York, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Congressman Luke P. Poland, of Vermont, is sojourning at the Grand Central Hotel.

F. M. Torry, Assistant Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, with seven Japanese students en route to Europe, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Admiral Englefield, naval attaché of the British Legation, is yet visiting places of interest to him in this city and vicinity. The Admiral was on the retired list for some time previous to his appointment to his present station, and therefore the memory of his deeds in the service has been in a great degree lost. He is, however, well known for his explorations in the Arctic region, whose important results brought him a gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society of England. He is a member and correspondent of that society, and will transmit all information of value to it that he may gain in the country.

Governor Warnoth, Colonel Sheridan, Colonel John A. Williamson, Colonel H. L. D. Swards, and Senator West, all politicians of Louisiana, arrived in the city yesterday, and are domiciled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they will remain for several days. The immediate object of the Governor's visit is to attend the meeting of the Mobile and Texas Railroad, in which Louisiana holds two and a half million stock.

Hon. D. T. Corbin, United States District Attorney for South Carolina, is at the St. Cloud Hotel. General Corbin has been very successful, in his official capacity, in the conviction of a large number of the Ku Klux, who are in the Albany Penitentiary.

THE WAR CRY IN TEXAS.

Herald Special Report from Brownsville.

The Texan Stock Holders Hurl Defiance at Mexican Cattle Thieves.

How the Banditti Are Aided by the Inhabitants.

Nine-Tenths of the Mexican Frontier Population Thieves and Murderers.

A Mexican Magistrate Receiver of Stolen Cattle.

Threat of Retaliatory Invasion of Mexico.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD correspondent at Brownsville has forwarded to us the following special despatch:—

Brownsville, Texas, March 10, 1872.

The report of the recent meeting of stockholders shows that in the latter half of February 2,000 cattle, to the value of \$40,000, were crossed over the Rio Grande by Mexican banditti, within thirty miles of Brownsville. This is a fair sample of the depredations constantly taking place along the line.

The thieves are organized in Mexico and carry repeating rifles and pistols. They usually make their raids in bands of about thirty men. The band which recently crossed over 1,000 head of cattle at Santa Maria rancho numbered eighty men, who were commanded by Captain Sabos Garcia, of General Cortina's force.

GENERAL M'COOK IN PURSUIT.

General M'Cook, the United States Commander in Brownsville, passed by the scene of the depredation within half an hour after the crossing of the banditti and narrowly escaped capture.

The immunity enjoyed by the thieves is owing to the fact that the country between the Rio Grande and the Nueces rivers is thinly settled. Nine-tenths of the population consist of Mexican bands, who cross over the border, roam, rob and murder at will. The rancheros (owners of ranches) refuse to grant information regarding the whereabouts of the thieves, through fear of being killed by the Mexicans, and say that in the country to the Nueces the banditti are determined to drive out all the Americans by depredations.

On the 6th inst. Dionisio Cardenas, Mayor of Matagorda, bought 600 head of the stolen cattle recently crossed over at Santa Maria. He has been engaged for years in the business of buying stolen stock from Mexican thieves, and is consequently very popular among his countrymen.

PROTECTION OR RETALIATION.

The resolution of the meeting of stockholders further states that the frontier has been for years without protection, there being no cavalrymen from the mouth of the river to Laredo. The meeting approves of the protection of the fishing interest and the Pacific railroads, and asks for a sufficient force of United States troops, saying that unless this be granted the law of self-protection will compel the Texan stockholders to organize themselves into an armed body in order to guard their families and their homes from Mexican robbers, although such action would probably bring them into conflict with the home government and the Mexican authorities.

The feeling in the community is such that a retaliatory invasion of Mexico is probable soon, if no change in the present state of affairs along the border takes place.

QUADRUPEL MURDER.

A Man Strangles His Wife and Kills His Three Children.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 10, 1872.

A horrid murder was committed six miles northeast of the city last night. A woman, named Mary Margaret, aged about thirty-five, and three children, aged respectively six and eight years and six months, are supposed to have been killed by the husband, Leonard Marguard, who is now in jail. The woman was found in bed naked, apparently strangled. The children were found on the bank of a creek some distance from the house. The two elder had been drowned and the infant's head was crushed. The facts will be elicited at the inquest on Monday.

CALIFORNIA STAGE ROBBER CAPTURED AFTER A STUBBORN FIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10, 1872.

Yesterday the stage driver between Stockton and Jenny Lind saw a man in the chaparral whom he recognized as one of the recent stage robbers. An armed party pursued him, and a desperate fight ensued. The robber was shot three times, and was mortally wounded. He was taken prisoner. He admits having engaged in two recent stage robberies. He refuses to give his name.

WHAT BEACH, THEN?

BALTIMORE, Md., March 10, 1872.

The statement in the Washington correspondence of several papers that Senator Bayard had presented a memorial of the citizens here for action in regard to corrupt practices of our Custom House officials is entirely without foundation. The memorial has reference to another branch of the service entirely.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE QUAKER CITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 10, 1872.

President Grant spent a quiet day at the residence of George W. Childs, inclement weather preventing any other course. He returns to Washington in the morning.

A CROWBAR MURDER.

ROXBURY, N. Y., March 10, 1872.

Edward Behn and William Wade quarreled at Roxbury on Friday, when Behn slapped Wade in the face, on which Wade knocked Behn down with a crowbar and fractured his skull. The victim lies unconscious, and will die. Wade escaped.

FRANCE.

The Prince and Princess of Wales in Paris and to "Look Up" the Capital of the Republic.

President Thiers' Relations to the Parliament—Treasury Buoyancy Despite the Indemnities Payments—Italian Policy—The Ceded Territory of Savoy and Nice.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 10, 1872.

The Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived in Paris. They took their departure from London on Saturday, and are journeying en route to the south of France. The Prince and Princess will remain in the capital three or four days before proceeding to the provinces.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PERSONALITIES TOWARDS PARLIAMENT.

Earnest and active efforts are being made by men of high standing and influence with the view of reconciling the differences which exist between President Thiers and the committee of the Assembly on the bill for the control of the press.

The Parliamentary committee is willing to retain in the bill the declaratory references to the decrees by which the present government was established if the President will guarantee that the pact of Bordeaux shall be maintained.

TREASURY SURPLUS AND FINANCIAL VITALITY.

The condition of the national treasury, even after paying the fourth milliard of the German indemnity, is satisfactory. The Minister of Finance is enabled to report a balance of 450,000,000 francs on hand.

ITALY REPROACHFUL OF TERRITORIAL GRIEVANCE.

The Constitutionnel says the Count de Rémusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a note to the Italian Cabinet, couched in friendly terms, requesting "an explanation of the fortifications on the Genoese coast and frontiers, as these works seem to be directed against the security of Savoy and Nice."

THE DIPLOMACY FROM ROME.

Signor Minghetti, the Special Envoy of the Italian government, has left Rome and is expected here on Monday. The recall of Oberlin Nigra is now considered certain.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Secretary Fish's Reply to the Granville Note—Equitable Position of the American Government.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 10, 1872.

The Observer newspaper in its issue to-day states that United States Secretary Fish's reply to Earl Granville's note relative to the American claim for indirect damages in the Alabama case has been received at the Foreign Secretary's office, and that the official communication expresses "the desire of the American government for a final amicable settlement of the whole question." The Observer adds that neither the British nor the American government is in favor of reopening the proceedings of the Joint High Commission.

BELGIUM.

National Commercial Reports from France for the Free Traders.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, March 10, 1872.

It is stated here that all the countries having treaties of commerce with France decline to entertain proposals for their modification.

SPAIN.

Political Coalition Against the Ministry and Free Party Action for the "Spolia."

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, March 10, 1872.

The political party coalition, which has been formed for action against the existing Ministry, has organized for the coming elections. It has been decided that a preliminary meeting of the parties entering into the coalition shall be held in each district, at which the person having the largest number of votes on the first ballot shall be nominated as the candidate for the Cortes.

REV. DR. HUSTON'S CASE.

The Allegations to be Investigated by a Committee of the Methodist Conference.

WASHINGTON, Ya., March 9, 1872.

The case of Rev. Dr. Huston was disposed of to-day, at least for this session of the Conference. The committee appointed yesterday to inquire if Dr. Huston should be brought to trial reported that the circumstances of the case demanded an immediate investigation. The report recommended that the whole matter be referred to the Presiding Elder of the East Baltimore district, with instructions to call a committee and proceed to an immediate examination of Dr. Huston's character and actions, and report to the next Conference. Meanwhile Dr. Huston is suspended from all ecclesiastical functions.

It must not be attempted to preach or perform any ministerial duty. There is no truth in the despatch which appeared in one of the Washington papers about a reaction in favor of the accused. There has been no discrediting testimony as yet offered, and the charges have not been revoked. On the contrary, there appears to be an evident determination on the part of those composing the Conference to sit the matter to the very bottom; to punish Dr. Huston if guilty, and to brand his accusers if the charges are proven to be false. The action of the committee and the acceptance of their report carries the whole subject over to the next Conference, and finally dismisses it for this session. As the body has not adjourned, it is not yet known who the next Presiding Elder for the West Baltimore district will be. Much feeling is manifested both by clergy and laity. The people of Warrenton and vicinity are decidedly

FAVORABLE TO THE ACCUSED.

while the clergy generally are grave and non-committal with reference to the charges. Dr. Huston expresses himself as very sore at heart, but as having no doubt of a satisfactory issue to the ordeal through which he is to pass. He has been mixing very actively with both the clergy and people during his stay here, and has made many friends. He is now in the city, and is expected to be here definitely ascertained whether he will stop in Baltimore or go immediately to Ohio by the westward-bound train. An uncle of the young lady whose actions first developed the affair reached Baltimore from Boston yesterday. It is reported that he is coming on to Warrenton. He is a brawny, big-boned man, and looks as though

HE WOULD BE A TIGHT CUSTOMER

in a personal encounter. He is said to have displayed much feeling in conversation upon the subject, and many think his visit intended for Dr. Huston. Perhaps it is as well that the reverend gentleman leaves this session. It is rumored that suit will be entered against Dr. Huston by the young lady, and that the damages will be laid at \$40,000. It is also alleged that F. Nevitt Stone and Samuel Snowden have been retained for Dr. Huston.

Dr. Huston left Warrenton this afternoon as quietly as he came. There was no excitement, and but few knew of his departure until he was on his way. It is not yet known whether he goes to Baltimore or Ohio.

WASHINGTON.

The National Labor Presidential Ticket—Opening the Campaign.

The Executive Committee of the National Labor Reform Party, organized at the recent Convention at Columbus in February, has been in session here for several days past, organizing and planning for the campaign. Judge Davis, their nominee, has been in consultation with them a great part of the time in relation to the plan of operations to be adopted. Although they are reticent as to future movements they admit that they are going to work vigorously, regardless of other elements that are expected to come in and support their candidate. Commodious rooms are to be engaged for a national headquarters in this city, from whence campaign documents are to be sent out and the general work of the campaign conducted. Judge Davis is in full sympathy with the movement, and is directing and shaping its operations.

THE MIXED COMMISSION.

The United States and British Claims Commission will meet on the 20th inst., and, after remaining in session several days, will adjourn to reassemble in September. Mr. Russell Gurney has taken passage for London by the steamer of March 31. Thus far about two hundred claims have been presented. It is the opinion of gentlemen here that the misunderstanding about the Treaty of Washington has had the effect of deterring some of the claimants from going to the expense of preparing their cases, and consequently the number is smaller than if such misunderstanding had not been raised by the British government. Although the limit for presentation of claims is the 30th of this month, there is authority for extending the time three months in individual cases, where good cause can be shown for so doing. The decisions in the few cases already finally adjudicated have been unanimous, both parties being influenced by a sense of justice and a desire to discharge their duties in a manner that can give rise to no suspicion of unfairness or prejudice. The Commission when they again meet will act upon the business which shall have been placed in readiness during the recess, and the adjournment will be for the purpose of affording time for the required proofs in the cases presented.

FREE SHIPS.

The Sub-Committee on Commerce of the Senate—composed of Messrs. Kellogg, Corbett and Vickers—had an extended meeting on Saturday and discussed the whole question of free ships. Although not coming to a formal vote it was virtually decided that they would report favorably to the full committee the plan for a tonnage tax and to admit free of duty articles that enter into shipbuilding. The majority of the House of Representatives is in favor of this plan, and will present it to the Senate. It provides: first, allowing materials for the construction of steamships by section or otherwise to be entered free of duty, and allowing a drawback; second, ship supplies and coal to be withdrawn from bond duty free; third, American vessels registered in foreign countries allowed to register as American vessels within two years; fourth, steamships of foreign build of not less than one thousand tons may be purchased and be entitled to American registers; fifth, in case of war all said ships may be used in the marine service by government on appraisement.

A Territorial Cram—The Interests of the Territories.

The complimentary dinner given last night by the Territorial Delegates to the President, Vice President, Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Territories, at Welcker's, was the first entertainment of the kind ever given. The President sent a note regretting that his absence from Washington would prevent his attendance. Delegate McCormick, of Arizona, presided. Speeches were made by Vice President Colfax, Speaker Blaine, Senator Nye, chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, and by Mr. Tamm, chairman of the House Committee. Senator Schurz returned before the speaking commenced.

Speeches were also made by Delegates McCormick, Hooper, Armstrong, Chaffee, Chapman, Claggett, Garfield, Jones, Merritt and Gallegos, of New Mexico, the last named expressing his views in the Spanish language, as being more familiar to him than English. He was frequently applauded by his attentive listeners. Senators Hittchcock and Clayton and Representatives Parker, McKee, Prindle and Lowe also responded to sentiments in their honor. There were present besides those above named the clerks of the two Committees on Territories and the clerks to the Territorial organization. Mr. Riley, the Consul General of the Orange Free States, and also a gentleman connected with the press, responded to a toast on that subject. The speaking had reference generally to the affairs of the several Territories, including suggestions which would promote their interests. Ex-Speaker Colfax and Speaker Blaine were complimented by several of those who addressed the company for having on all occasions when in their power, afforded them opportunities in the House for the presentation and transaction of their business, and the members of the Territorial Committee expressed their disposition to, at all times, do what lay in their power to advance the interests of the Territories. It was stated by Mr. Tamm that the Delegates present represent an area larger than the remainder of the country, and predicted that within the next ten years more mineral wealth will be discovered than in past years. He said it was important that more attention be paid and increased encouragement given to the Territories. Some gentlemen thought that the Delegates ought to have votes on subjects affecting their Territories, while another gentleman favored a suggestion, which had been made elsewhere, to unite the inhabitants in sufficient numbers for the requirements of the federal rules of representation, so as to secure votes in Congress, the argument being presented that a long time must elapse before the several Territories will have a sufficiency of population to be admitted as States in the Union. Others said that as the people of the Territories were taxed they should, according to the fundamental principles of free government, have proper representation in the national body voting in Congress. All the Delegates, however, agreed that they had been treated with much consideration and regarded the placing of Mr. Chapman, delegate of the District, on the Committee for the District of Columbia; Mr. Chaffee, delegate of Colorado, on the House Committee on Territories, as an advance in the proper direction—the securing of greater facilities in the presentation of the business of the Territories. Never have the delegates of the Territories been more united than now to promote their respective interests. They have a Territorial organization of their own, and frequent consultations. They represent individually both political parties, but are united in the interests of the Territories.

THE FRENCH ARMS SALES INQUIRY.

The Senate Arms Committee will to-morrow examine Colonel Benet, and the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department will examine Major Crispin, major of ordnance stationed at New York, through whom deliveries of arms were made to the purchasers.

THE ARIZONA INDIANS—The Policy of the Government Defined.

The instructions to General Howard, who has been assigned to duty as Special Indian Commissioner, after a detouring of circumstances already published officially and otherwise relative to the policy of this government towards the Indian tribes, states that circumstances have recently arisen creating apprehensions that hostilities may be renewed between the Indians and the military authorities whereby the policy inaugurated may be defeated, and to prevent this General Howard is, after consulting with the Secretary of War, to take such action as in his judgment may be deemed best for the purpose of preserving peace with the Indians in these Territories. There is no change in the desire of this government as to the means for preserving peace from the expressions in former instructions given on that subject. General Howard is requested to consider the propriety of inducing the nomadic tribes of Arizona to unite and accept a reservation further east in the Territory of New Mexico, where they may be more readily reached by the efforts of the government and by philanthropic citizens in the work of providing for their physical wants, and with a view to promoting their civilization. The great object of the government is, first, to preserve peace between the United

States and these as well as all other tribes of Indians, and second, to induce them to abandon their present habits of life and go upon reservations, and be placed under the influences of education and Christian civilization.

The United States Police Convention. The second of the series of National Police Conventions will be held in this city on June 1, when it is expected that delegates will be present from every city in the Union. The most important measure to come before the Convention for consideration is the one looking to the establishment of a uniform system of Metropolitan Police throughout the United States.

Senator Garrett Davis in Kentucky. A letter received by Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, from his colleague, Senator Garrett Davis, is to the effect that he reached his home in Kentucky but little fatigued by his journey, and that he is very much improved in health and strength. It is doubtful, however, whether he will venture to return to Washington this season.

A Negro Shot in the Streets.

A colored man named Burley, a waiter, with two boisterous companions, entered a saloon on the corner of Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue this evening, and demanded something to eat. They were refused, and, after a parley, went out. When outside a shot was fired by some unknown person. The ball took effect on Burley's neck, fracturing his windpipe, and a few teeth, and passed out of his mouth. He was taken to a drug store, where his wounds were dressed and pronounced not dangerous. The proprietors of the saloon say they were inside when the shooting occurred.

Death of a Veteran Steamboat Captain.

Captain Thomas Shackelford, a well known steamboat captain of this city, died this afternoon.

UTAH.

The Nominations—Jack Mormon—Gentiles Offered Places—Military Right-Seers—The Union Pacific Flooded.

BALT LAKE CITY, March 10, 1872.

The nominations by the Mormons in the Tabernacle last night in the old style held out a bait for the Gentiles. Fuller, an ex-Secretary of Territory, now of the committee carving a constitution for Washington—whose permanent notoriety in the Territory rests on his action as Acting Governor in ordering out the Nauvoo Legion by request of Brigham Young to slaughter the Morrisites, which is now a subject for Grand Jury investigation—was nominated for Congress; Hemphill, Young's attorney and once United States Attorney, was nominated for the State Senate; Colonel Acres and ex-Secretary Mann for the Legislature.

ALL JACK MORMONS and not accepted as representative of the Gentiles and law-abiding citizens. The Gentiles will not suitly themselves by voting for the Church ticket and theocratic tools. Apostle Cannon, of the committee to Washington, has been overhauled by Delegate Hooper for the Senate. Fitch has a promise of the other seat. The Gentiles will not go to the polls on election day, as the game is too well arranged to give them any show. They prefer to trust to the integrity of Congress to keep out the Territory.

MILITARY TRAVELLERS.

General Ord, who has been somewhat ill, left yesterday for Omaha, to return again in May. He was much better. Generals Forsyth and Sheridan leave to-morrow for the south of the Territory.

THE UNION PACIFIC IS SUFFERING BADLY from floods and land slides washing away the track. Trouble will continue until May or June. General Maxwell, Register of the Land Office is understood to be appointed prosecuting attorney, with Baskin as counsel. The appointment is generally well received. Strickland is holding Judge McKean's district Court. The latter is soon expected to return.

The Mormon Prosecutions—An Anti-Polygamy Law.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1872.

Chief Justice McKean, of Utah, is still in Washington on business connected with the judiciary of that Territory, and has had several interviews with President Grant and Attorney General Williams. There is no probability whatever that the criminal suits already commenced and pending will be abandoned. A measure will soon be introduced in Congress supplying the necessary pecuniary means to meet the expenses of the prosecutions. Some of the members of Congress are considering the subject of a supplemental anti-polygamy bill, in order to obviate present obstacles. The act cannot be enforced owing to the secrecy with which polygamic marriages are commenced. A remedy is suggested by making proof of cohabitation, or acknowledgment of the same sufficient to sustain the indictment.

The Mormon Delinquency on Its Way.

OMAHA, Neb., March 10, 1872.

The State constitutional delegates passed here to-day on their way to Washington. They assert that the reason why the McKean party have decided not to vote on the question of adopting or rejecting a State government is that they may lose the vote of weakness. They also say that of the 10,000 Gentiles in Utah not more than 100 are opposed to a State government.

THE FLOODS AND THE RAILROAD.

No train from the West arrived at Cheyenne yesterday or to-day. The melting snow in the mountains has caused numerous wash-outs along the road.

A—Gentlemen's Dinner—Prime Styles for 1872 are ready for sale at SPENCER'S, 15 Nassau street.

A—The Leading Jewellers in Court Examining and testing a watch that was purchased at 750 Broadway, the store of the Great Geneva Watch Company; they pronounce the watch to be of Geneva manufacture and hold gold; it is valued at \$300. The owner of the watch purchased it of the Great Geneva Watch Company. He paid only \$125 for it. His object in going to Court was to prove that the